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P94
1873/74

Thirty-ninth Annual Report
OF THE
DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

THE financial disturbances and embarrassments under which the country was suffering at the date of the Committee's last Report, have, through the entire year, proved a serious hinderance to the prosecution of one branch of their work. The prospect of prolonged difficulty in this direction, then very clear, and in nowise less threatening a few weeks later when the appropriations were to be made for 1874, did not seem to justify an order for retrenchment, and no such order was taken. The hope was entertained that the unsettled condition of business relations and interests would induce general and profitable reflection as to the best uses of money and the claims of God upon it for the upbuilding of His Kingdom, and that so the needs of the work already undertaken would be provided for, if indeed means sufficient to warrant extension should not be supplied. While it is certain that this hope has not been fully realized, it may be that a better line of thought and a worthier sense of Christian responsibility have operated to prevent real and wide-reaching disaster. This has been escaped, and for this, no less than for many positive blessings, thanks are due to God.

The Financial statement of the Committee, presented elsewhere, shows the falling off in receipts as compared with those of the previous year.

The *personnel* of the office and the appliances are the same as in 1873, and concerning them nothing need be or can be said that would not be, in substance at least, a repetition of what has appeared in former Reports. As of more value, in their opinion, than such formal details, the Committee present to the Board, for such consideration as they may be thought worthy of, three distinct topics or propositions, each of which is believed to embody principles closely related to the most orderly and efficient prosecution of our Home Mission ~~work~~ ^{THE LIBRARY OF THE}

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[CHURCH] EDIFICES, ON MISSION GROUND.

THE Domestic Committee have never considered it within their province to supply aid toward the erection or furnishing of church edifices in any part of the country. That such structures have a place, and that an important one, in the Kingdom of CHRIST, and in all wise and comprehensive plans for its strengthening and extension, is too obvious to be denied.

As there is no pattern, showed unto man in the Mount, to be followed in determining the materials of which they are to be composed, or the particular forms they are to take, each case, as it is presented, as far as these and some other matters are concerned, must be settled by considerations having respect chiefly to the needs and ability of the persons most immediately and responsibly interested. Discussion of details of this sort would be so clearly out of place as not to deserve toleration in the Report of an Executive Committee of this Board. And yet, church building as a Missionary appliance, may be properly considered here, and certain practical questions connected with this subject, may, it seems to the Committee, as well be brought here, as taken elsewhere, for discussion, if not for satisfactory and final solution.

There is a somewhat prevalent theory, which is to the effect that fine, stately, and, as a thing of course, costly church edifices are necessary, at least in many parts of the country, to the success of Mission work. Action upon this theory, brings a considerable number of the Missionaries in the Domestic field to this and to other large cities in quest of aid. They are always welcome at our Mission Rooms, but do not always seem to be fully satisfied with the information they receive as to how they are most likely to succeed in the accomplishment of their purpose and task. Reporting respectively that, at home, \$2,000, \$3,000 or \$5,000 have been secured, they are frank to state that, with less than double or treble these amounts, such structures as will secure confidence, prolonged co-operation and final success, at the points for which they plead, cannot be built. The argument, in a more elaborate form, in many and perhaps in a majority of cases, runs thus: "The Presbyterian, the Baptists, the Methodists and the Roman Catholics have very elegant and costly buildings; and while we cannot expect to come fully up to their standard, we must in some respects approximate it, or forfeit certain local influences, without

which, success, in any such degree as to win and hold public favor, is wholly out of the question. With \$4,000, \$6,000 or \$10,000, we can build such a church as will almost certainly secure the attendance of several of the most respectable families in our town, and as will be in accord with its present and prospective importance as the centre of a large and rapidly increasing population."

Much attractive and somewhat imposing show in church building has been frequently achieved, largely by foreign aid, obtained in response to a skilful and persistent presentation of this sort of argument; and this show has been as frequently, in most undoubting confidence, pointed to as evidence of marked success in doing the work of CHRIST and His Church. In many cases however, the progress and searching tests of time have revealed the disagreeable fact, that what was accounted success was little else than the beginning of failure and defeat.

It would seem to be a wholesome principle, departure from which only very exceptional circumstances can justify, that costly churches should wait till they can be built by those who, having the ability, will thus to glorify God with their substance.

The subject takes a wider range, suggesting the thought that there is a better way than that which has been very generally adopted in securing comparatively inexpensive church edifices, on Mission ground. It is maintained by some, whose opinions are entitled to respectful consideration, that the Missionary function of the general Church, in the Home field, begins and ends with the sending of Missionaries, and with suitable aid in their support, till the people to whom they minister are competent to assume the entire responsibility in this regard. This would leave the duty and work of church building wholly in the hands of those immediately interested. And it must be admitted that there may be such a preaching of the Gospel from house to house; such loving and patient care and fidelity in looking after and fashioning the material for the spiritual temple; such sympathy with the sorrow and suffering which are everywhere; such affectionate tenderness and persistence in dealing with the little ones; in a word, such an exhibition of the moral and spiritual power of Ambassadorship for CHRIST, as will not be long in developing, in any community in this land, a degree of interest that may be depended upon to provide all necessary church accommodations; and that, while waiting and working for the modest edifice, will make almost any room, unsightly and inconvenient though it be, what the patriarch

found [the place, because of the Divine Presence specially vouchsafed where he tarried for a night, on his way to Padan-Aram, "none other but the house of God and the gate of Heaven."

That in what meets the eye more in this direction can be accomplished in a given time by liberal external aid than without it, no one can doubt; but whether, in the long run, such advantage is not in most cases more than balanced by evils resulting from the repression of self-help, or failure in developing it, presents a question which may very properly be studied with serious earnestness by both the givers and receivers of aid in the prosecution of our Domestic Mission work. Whatever is likely to interfere radically with the proper growth of Christian self-reliance, should be guarded against with the utmost vigilance and determination. No external advantage can counterbalance the ill effects of a disturbing and weakening element working at the roots of Christian manliness.

The Committee make these suggestions not at all in the expectation that a general and inflexible rule, in the matter to which they relate, can be framed and enforced. The enforcement of such a rule, if the thing were possible, would exclude that wise discrimination which is one of the conditions of success in all endeavors to secure the advantage of sound principles in managing the details of Church work. While however the subject does not fall within the range of positive legislation, it is deemed worthy of the best thought of this body, and of the clearest and most emphatic expression of such thought. If the Board of Missions may not make laws for the government of the Church, to it has been given the more pleasing task of educating the public mind and heart to work in more immediately practical ways for her good. And here it is of the utmost importance that sound principles be strongly stated and earnestly commended.

II.

THE FIELD AND ITS DIVISIONS.

In the XIth Article of the Constitution of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, it is declared that "*Domestic Missions* are those which are established *within*, and *Foreign Missions* are those established *without*, the Territory of the United States."

Previous to the meeting of the General Convention in October, 1865,

all the *general* Mission work of this Church within the Territory of the United States, with which the Board of Missions was responsibly concerned, was during the recesses of the Board, under the care and administration of the Domestic Committee. In that year the General Convention so amended the Constitution of the Society as to allow the appointment, during the will of the Board of Missions, of a Commission to take charge of the religious and other instruction of the Freedmen in our Southern States. During the nine years of this Commission's existence and administrations, the Domestic Committee have been in thorough harmony with it, and have frequently aided as Missionaries the same men employed by it as teachers.

The General Convention of 1871, applied to for the appointment of a Commission to take charge of the Mission work among the Indians, responded by requesting the Board of Missions to instruct their Domestic Committee to appoint such Commission, to be charged, under the direction of said Committee, with the oversight and conduct of said Mission work. As requested by the General Convention, the Board of Missions instructed the Domestic Committee, and this Committee, obeying instructions, on the 20th of November, 1871, appointed an Indian Commission; and this Commission, at its first meeting, held in the city of New York, on the 12th of December, of the same year, appointed an Executive Committee which, since that time, during the recesses of the Commission, has had charge of our Indian Mission work. This work, claiming and receiving the cordial sympathy of the Domestic Committee, has been prosecuted with great wisdom and energy.

It thus appears that the general Mission work of this Church, including the Foreign, is virtually in charge of four distinct Departments. The action of the General Convention and of the Board of Missions which resulted in the formation of the Indian Commission, placed its work under the direction of the Domestic Committee; but the Executive Committee of that Commission has been and is composed of men who are abundantly competent to take the oversight and conduct of any trust committed to their hands, without direction or suggestion from a similar organization; and, taking this view of the case, the Domestic Committee have not attempted to share the responsibility or care of the Indian work with them, feeling that to do so would be embarrassing rather than helpful.

Each of our Missionary Jurisdictions, through its Bishop, as far as repeated and effective appeals to the Church for aid are concerned, is

practically a separate Department of our general Mission work, possessing all the advantages, in the matter of directness and concentration, of the one man power, which, in dealing with local specialties that command the loftiest enthusiasm and best energies of a gifted life, is greater than the power of any Committee. Should the General Convention deem it wise to take action for the increase of our Home Missionary Episcopate, an equal increase of working Departments, in the sense here spoken of, would of course follow, as one of the incidental results.

The Domestic Committee do not take upon themselves the ungracious task of unfriendly criticism regarding the past Missionary legislation of this Church; and they would not, if they could, hush the earnest and effective pleading of a single one of our Missionary Bishops; and yet they cannot but think that danger may lurk in the multiplicity of agencies, while each is restricted in its range to a local or special interest in the one general field. There is a greater degree of Missionary activity in the Church mind and heart now than we have known before, which is certainly a hopeful sign, for which God should be devoutly thanked; but there is a call to guard against the incoming of distraction and consequent weariness—weariness, not so much on account of the weight of the burden, as of the number of parcels into which it is distributed and the care that each requires. The Committee greatly misinterpret the words and acts of some good people, if these evils in the incipient stages of their growth and work are not even now amongst us.

Giving in aid of Mission work may not indeed be discouraged through fear that it is not always in response, pure and simple, to the highest principle that can influence human action—love to God and love to man; but surely the whole business should be drawn more and more toward this basis; and whatever in the way of arrangement or appliance tends in an opposite direction should be more and more avoided.

It may indeed be said, and with not slight apparent force, that several organizations, each pursuing its own special work, can be quite as safely trusted as one with the inculcation of this lofty principle; but the danger lies concealed in the idea or fact of specialty itself, which, in the feverishness and impatience of its own nature, is tempted to exclude all considerations not regarded as bearing upon immediate or not very remote success. What is general in its nature and range, in a great degree, escapes this danger.

To commit to a single executive organization, having the confidence

of the general Church, if such an one there be, or to such an one yet to be formed, the supervision of all the Mission work *within* the territory of the United States, during the recesses of this Board; and to induce our present Missionary Bishops and those who are to be invested with this office, if they could regard it as consistent with their duty, when absent from their fields, to plead for the whole work as they plead for that of which they are in personal charge, they being content to take their share of the proceeds, would in every way, in the view of the Domestic Committee, be a great gain.

In the near future, it is possible and perhaps probable that there would be some falling off of receipts; but the new arrangement once understood and the mutual adjustments between the Church and the work effected, it is believed that their increase would bear a more just proportion than at present to the constantly increasing demand.

The Domestic Committee, in making these suggestions, beg to disclaim all disposition to intermeddle with the work of others, and hope that they may be regarded as speaking only to principles. The thought of a general unity of purpose and effort, of prayers and alms, on the part of this Church, as she stands confronted by our great American portion of the one field, has in it a degree of attractiveness quite sufficient to inspire ardent wishes for such a consummation.

If Churchmen, in some other matters, will stand apart, in all that is practical as they bend to the task of extending the borders of the REDEEMER'S Kingdom, it would seem that they might easily be of one heart and of one mind; and trustful and loving unity in this would be hailed as a bright and blessed precursor of brotherly concord in all things else. Into a brotherhood of willing and loyal service, sooner or later, there must come, by the HOLY GHOST, that most excellent gift of Charity—the very bond of peace and of all virtues, which suffereth long, is kind, seeketh not her own, endureth all things and never faileth.

The Domestic portion of the field, though not varying in its boundaries, becomes more and more abundant in its opportunities. The very changes in its physical and commercial features, occasioned by the forward movement of human enterprise, seeking everywhere for gain, are most urgent calls for the extension of the Kingdom of CHRIST, that the nation fall not into the outright worship of Mammon. Material progress, how beneficent soever its declared aims, and how stately and commanding

soever its march, if there be in it no clear recognition of God and His truth, is not a less poor and weak reliance for a people than for an individual. It is just this restless and mighty thing, reaching out in all directions, inspiring confidence everywhere, stimulating and putting under heavy and constant tribute the energies of our American life, that calls upon the Church for a fresh, full and unfaltering presentation and enforcement of all the counter-vailing and correcting powers that God has lodged with her. The spirit of the age and country is intensely *Missionary* in its methods, throwing out its vital forces from ten thousand centres, and skilfully and rapidly combining them, where combination promises the greatest and speediest results. And the Church, to meet the needs of the times, must bring fully into play the same element which indeed stands first in the catalogue of her functions. When she becomes as intensely Missionary in her life and methods as the world is, she will be a match for the world, and more than a match, for God is with her as He is not with it.

The Committee refer the Board to the Reports of the six Missionary Bishops for information regarding the condition and prospects of the work in the Missionary Jurisdictions proper; and it gives them pleasure to state that the Reports received from Missionaries in fully organized Dioceses witness to their fidelity, and give evidence, for the most part, of good progress in their work.

III.

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY EPISCOPATE.

As matters now stand, there is considerable lack of clearness in the public mind as to what constitutes the exact difference between Missionary Bishops and Diocesan Bishops. It has been stated as being little else than the manner in which their salaries and travelling expenses are paid, and the certainty or uncertainty relating thereto—those of the former being pledged and secured by the general Church, and those of the latter pledged, if not always secured, by the Dioceses. This however does not cover the whole ground. A Missionary Bishop is eligible to a vacant Diocese, while a Diocesan Bishop is not, and in this the advantage of the former over the latter is regarded by some as very great. In all else that touches the essential features or elements of the case, the Bishop of Maine and the Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory

are supposed to be alike ; and yet one is by title and by certain vague conceptions in the public mind, distinguished from the other.

The title of *Missionary* Bishop is given to only seven of the whole number of our chief Pastors in this land, and this can hardly be for the sole reason that they are *sent* to their work by a process differing somewhat from that by which other Bishops are invested with Jurisdiction. The *sending* is chiefly involved in the consecration or the setting apart to the high office. All Bishops are *sent* to do, in some respects, a new work, in a new capacity, and in a new sphere. The real meaning of the word *Missionary*, as belonging exclusively to the title of seven of our Bishops, is not to be brought out in this way, nor by searching in this direction. Nor can their title be accounted for by considering the great amount of Mission work to be done within their Jurisdiction ; for in every Diocese in the country there is more of this kind of work than any Bishop can do. In everything but the name, in the light of this consideration, the Bishops of Minnesota and Maine seem to be just as much Missionary Bishops as any of the seven who are distinguished by this title ; and yet the title is not empty of meaning, is not simply conventional ; it carries an idea—a vital and grand idea which, when it becomes the spring and rule of thought and action, makes men, in spirit, purpose and power, near akin to the first Apostles, sending them out over the land as Chief Evangelists, almost regardless of personal, domestic and social considerations, to seek for souls and win them to CHRIST.

It is not the business of the Committee to say that a Missionary Bishop should not under any circumstances become the Rector of a parish, and yet such a localizing of himself and his gifts would seem to be in direct contravention of the central and distinguishing idea of his office. Official localization in any sense, or for any purpose, if it should leave the form of his title undisturbed, would empty it of its best significance.

The Committee speak thus, not in the spirit of unfriendly criticism regarding the past or present methods of Episcopal work in our Missionary Jurisdictions. They know the Bishops in whose charge they are ; they believe in them ; they honor them ; but they cannot suppress the thought that as organized parishes are multiplied and stations are established at the most convenient and promising points, weakness and danger may come to the Missionary idea. The general Church may not feel bound to concern itself particularly with Diocesan methods and work. These are not within the range of its care and responsibility ; but as much cannot be

said of the Missionary Jurisdictions. Their support is derived from it, and it must see that no narrowing, no distraction, no feebleness come to the Missionary thought.

As then, a call for a large increase of the number of our Domestic Missionary Bishops has gone forth and is likely to be responded to, it would seem the obvious duty of the Board of Missions to ask the General Convention so to modify its Canon relating to this matter, as to dispel from the Church mind all indistinctness and obscurity regarding the difference, whatever it may be, between our Missionary and our Diocesan Episcopate; and to ensure, as far as legislation may be depended upon in a business like this, the realization of the Missionary idea in the fulness of its significance and possible application.

The written law relating to this subject is extremely limited in its provisions. Indeed, the Canon under which Domestic Missionary Bishops are elected and consecrated contains no reference whatsoever to the Missionary thought or work, except in the word "Missionary" which is a part of their title. It says that they "shall exercise Episcopal functions" in such portions of the country as they may be assigned to, "in conformity with the Constitution and Canons of the Church, and under such regulations and instructions, not inconsistent therewith, as the House of Bishops may prescribe;" all which would seem to be a rather meagre setting forth of the office and work of certain Bishops, distinguished by title from all others, and receiving more than all others the special sympathy and aid of the general Church; and notably so, in the absence of all "regulations and instructions" none having as yet, so far as the Committee know, been "prescribed."

In Dioceses, Bishops have Standing Committees, demanded by law, to advise with them in cases of doubt and difficulty; and Missionary Committees also, to aid them in the organization and execution of work, in the disbursement of money, and in other ways; but in Missionary Jurisdictions all this is left to the will and discretion of the Bishops; the Canon only saying that they *may* annually appoint two Presbyters and two Laymen to perform the duties of a Standing Committee in their respective fields.

The Committee sincerely hope that this subject will receive from the Board of Missions and the General Convention that sober consideration and wise treatment which its manifest and increasing importance demands.

The subject has a broader reach, and touches almost every point where

Mission work is in progress by the aid and under the supervision of the Board of Missions. In point of fact, and to call things by their right names, this Board has hitherto been more of a Parochial Aid than a Missionary Society. Its benefactions, in a great majority of cases have been and are bestowed upon Rectors rather than upon those who are Missionaries in the simple and full significance of the term. It is true that these Rectors have done and are doing more or less real Mission work at points in the neighborhood of their parishes. And it is also true that many of the parishes in question cannot be sustained without external aid. This aid, when they are within Diocesan limits, should, the Committee suggest, be supplied by the Dioceses, thus leaving the offerings of the general Church to be expended in furtherance of work purely Missionary in its nature. Departure from this method leaves many parishes, it is believed, much longer upon the list of the Board than absolute need requires, and much longer than they would remain in a dependent condition, were the aid they receive derived from Diocesan sources. Diocesan authorities are near and can watch the whole business, while the Board of Missions and the Domestic Committee are far away, and cannot have the matter closely in hand. More than this, self-help in Dioceses and parishes as well as in individuals, by some sternly counteracting law, is not likely to be vigorously developed as long as other help can be had for the asking.

The organization of parishes in Missionary Jurisdictions earlier than they can be self-supporting, is thought to be of more doubtful utility. Rectorship implies a contract between two parties, and the contract binds one party to a certain amount of service in the interest of the other. Give the Rector a Missionary appointment under the Board of Missions, and there comes in a contract between three parties, two of them providing for the support of the third, and having some right to direct his action. The Bishop has his place and his authority ; and so the real Missionary thought, with which only or chiefly the Board of Missions is concerned, will be likely, sooner or later, to come to grief, even the grief of emptiness.

To the Domestic Committee, during the recesses of the Board, is given large discretion and authority relating to the conduct of our Mission work ; but such changes in administration as are manifestly demanded, can only be made by the General Convention.

And here again, the Committee express the earnest hope that the Board of Missions will consider this whole subject of sufficiently vital

importance to be presented in strong terms to that body, at an early day after the opening of its sessions. The time is opportune. The interests in question are very great, reaching on into the near and distant future. The responsibility is of God's imposing, and is grave to the last degree.

CONCLUSION.

Mission work has its financial side which cannot be ignored, and the financial outlook is not yet very cheering. Were it, however, far less so than it is, profounder concern than it claims would be due to other and more important elements of this business. The real difficulty lies deeper, and is found in a general and deplorable lack of comprehension as to the meaning and obligations of Christian discipleship. "Ye are bought with a price," outlines a service so full and lofty in the measure of its consecration as not to be easily interfered with and disturbed by the surface and shifting accidents of life. Christian men and women think and act as though they were their own, while the Bible says they are not. Servants deny the proprietorship of the MASTER, or by free interpretation, make it consist with an endless routine of indulgent self-serving. Excess in this brings partial blight upon business affairs. The self-service goes on. There must be retrenchment somewhere, and for the most part, it begins and ends within the limits of that service covered by the infinite "price." Just here the root of the difficulty is found. Just here is the source of all our weakness and embarrassment in doing the work of CHRIST. And just here, committees and appliances are too impotent to supply the deep and urgent need. Every pulpit in the land must discourse earnestly, impressively and almost unceasingly about the Buyer and the bought; about the payment and the fulness of service which it claims; and much praying there must be that God will help the preachers and the hearers. It is only superficial and spasmodic interest in the work of building the Kingdom of CHRIST that is distracted and weakened by the fluctuations of the world. We must have that which finds secure anchorage in the central and best energies of our redeemed life, and in that we shall find a blessed freedom from dependence upon things that change, with restful assurance and Divinely ordered success.

By order and in behalf of the Domestic Committee,

A. T. TWING,

Secretary and General Agent.

MISSION ROOMS, NEW YORK, October 1, 1874.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1873.	RECEIPTS.	
Sept. 30.	Cash on hand, as per last Report.....	\$6,337 68
	" received for General Purposes.....	108,433 88
	" " " Special ".....	28,275 67
	" " " Securities sold.....	10 000 00
	" " from sale U. S. Bond.....	1,000 00
		<u>\$154,047 23</u>

1873.	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Oct. 6.	Paid on account General Expenses.....	\$128,686 44
	" from Specials Received.....	24,743 63
	Cash in Bank.....	617 16
		<u>\$154 047 23</u>

Paid on account Stipends and General Expenses.....	\$128,686 44
Received for General Purposes.....	108,433 88
Decrease in Receipts for General Purposes.....	<u>\$20,252 56</u>

LEGACIES.

The following items have been received from Legacies :

Penn., Phila., Estate Thomas M. Clark.....	\$3,750 00
N. Y., New York, Estate Mrs. Mary E. C. Van Horne.....	3,623 24
" Yonkers, Estate Miss Caroline Jones.....	283 00
" Poughkeepsie, Estate Alice A. Knill.....	517 50
Penn., Phila., Estate Annie Fowler Wheeler.....	511 00
Conn., Hartford, Estate Chester Adams.....	250 00
	<u>\$8,933 74</u>

*Receipts for Domestic Missions for 1874, and the two previous years, from the several
Dioceses and Missionary Jurisdictions.*

DIOCESES, ETC.	AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED IN		
	1872.	1873.	1874.
Alabama.....	\$159 49	\$637 87	\$350 86
Albany.....	2,358 26	2,166 26	2,141 48
Arkansas.....	18 00	167 95	123 80
California.....	205 13	661 97	332 85
Central New York.....	2,217 57	2,538 46	2,314 97
Central Pennsylvania.....	691 97	1,261 70	1,390 39
Colorado.....	15 00	15 50	35 23
Connecticut.....	5,563 86	8,248 74	9,594 53
Dakota.....	14 30	6 50	22 10
Delaware.....	287 63	463 02	448 33
Easton.....	348 53	357 54	319 33
Florida.....	95 32	136 53	117 98
Georgia.....	318 50	579 43	261 31
Idaho.....	23 00	17 50	51 52
Illinois.....	509 95	1,130 28	693 60
Indiana.....	223 94	237 94	422 82
Iowa.....	160 58	212 24	141 43
Kansas.....	51 69	40 15	30 71
Kentucky.....	787 07	913 69	831 54
Long Island.....	13,112 18	15,519 74	10,897 80
Louisiana.....	20 95	315 68	193 95
Maine.....	316 42	491 88	231 97
Maryland.....	4,869 58	6,689 49	6,507 45
Massachusetts.....	6,729 20	4,578 76	4,852 59
Michigan.....	2,667 23	3,517 81	1,710 58
Minnesota.....	356 60	471 24	474 19
Mississippi.....	74 05	398 44	210 11
Missouri.....	835 61	648 03	571 06
Montana.....	35 65	28 00	43 00
Nebraska.....	73 75	56 60	128 69
New Hampshire.....	292 20	354 42	205 66
New Jersey.....	3,611 37	4,342 42	5,010 15
New Mexico.....	33 00	3 00	25 00
New York.....	34,555 25	35,725 24	35,313 64
Nevada.....	151 75	223 71	175 90
North Carolina.....	1,037 00	928 23	612 44
Ohio.....	1,439 29	2,532 32	1,542 69
Oregon.....	152 91	210 78	262 70
Pennsylvania.....	13,742 77	9,118 77	10,419 24
Pittsburgh.....	3,093 28	1,662 36	1,065 79
Rhode Island.....	3,429 14	3,071 05	2,405 00
South Carolina.....	178 09	520 84	229 23
Tennessee.....	107 98	425 01	187 72
Texas.....	85 10	111 10	159 82
Utah.....	185 87	198 68	269 60
Vermont.....	412 75	832 80	422 04
Virginia.....	1,802 30	1,736 99	780 39
Washington Territory.....		43 00	5 75
Western New York.....	3,502 19	3,028 66	3,157 27
West Virginia.....		18 33
Wisconsin.....	512 39	598 87	679 10
Wyoming.....	17 00	9 61
Legacies.....	10,595 85	24,574 74	8,933 74
Young Christian Soldier.....	7,769 53	13,453 93	13,075 24
Army Department.....	470 11	
Mite Chests, not credited to parishes.....	14,408 16	4,963 00	3,012 63
Miscellaneous.....	4,126 93	2,574 37	4,262 54
Totals.....	\$148,853 22	\$163,823 43	\$137,709 55

The following table shows that, during the year, we have had two hundred and forty Missionaries employed in thirty-six States and Territories, and that two hundred and eleven were in the field at the close of the year. The whole number employed is nine more than that of the previous year, and the number in the field on the first of October is three less than that of the same date last year.

JURISDICTION.	Number Employed during portions of the year.	Number employed Oct. 1, 1874.	JURISDICTION.	Number employed during portions of the year.	Number employed Oct. 1, 1874.
Alabama	5	5	Brought forward.....	119	108
Arkansas.....	6	4	Mississippi.....	13	11
California.....	6	6	Missouri.....	11	9
Colorado.....	6	14	Nebraska.....	9	8
Dakota.....	4	4	Nevada.....	3	2
Delaware.....	2	2	New Hampshire.....	5	5
Florida.....	5	4	North Carolina.....	15	15
Georgia.....	11	9	New Mexico.....	1	0
Idaho.....	1	1	Ohio.....	4	1
Illinois.....	9	4	Oregon.....	5	6
Indiana.....	8	6	South Carolina.....	11	9
Iowa.....	7	5	Tennessee.....	8	8
Kansas.....	8	6	Texas.....	16	13
Kentucky.....	5	4	Utah.....	2	2
Louisiana.....	7	6	Virginia.....	8	7
Maine.....	10	9	Washington Territory.....	3	2
Michigan.....	9	9	Wisconsin.....	5	5
Minnesota.....	9	9	Wyoming.....	2	0
Montana	1	1			
Carried forward.....	119	108	Total.....	230	211

